

The Atlantic

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

THREE CENTS

A WESTERN WELCOME.

Popular Enthusiasm Over the President's Arrival in Chicago.

Received with Unbounded Hospitality on 'Change.

Ten Thousand People Call to See the Chief Magistrate at His Hotel.

Notable Incidents of the Reception—The President En Route to Washington.

Special Dispatch.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 5.—To-day the time of the President was well put in, and while he remained in the hotel there was a constant stream of people, who wished to see him on one pretext or other. He breakfasted at 10 o'clock in the hotel with Collector Spaulding. At 10:30 a. m. he received a call from Secretary Culom, accompanied by Marshall Wheeler, State Treasurer Rutz, Judge Moses, Senator Evans, ex-Senator Schurz, United States Attorney Connelly, Paul Selby, and Dave Little. A half hour was pleasantly spent in discussing minor topics, the party wisely avoiding any remarks which might be construed to have any political significance. Senator Culom invited the President to visit Springfield, but he, of course, was obliged to decline this time.

At noon Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Leake called on the President. A host of local and state celebrities also visited the President, among whom were Gen. Stager, A. H. Burley, John Young Scammon, W. N. Brainard, Gilbert A. Pierce, Collector Bell, of Detroit, Sir Alexander Campbell, of Ottawa, Canada, John M. Smythe, Col. Jackson, United States Marshal Sherman and Hayes, the Hon. John F. Finerty, the Hon. Wm. Aldrich, W. E. Curtis, the Hon. Geo. E. Adams, Judge Blodgett, and Joel D. Harvey. One caller who attracted a good deal of attention was an old Irish lady, poorly clad and walking with the aid of a cane, so old and lame was she. She was introduced to the President by the Hon. John F. Finerty, and she was the same lady who, in the same way, had introduced the same lady to the President in the White House before he had received. She was a widow, and her son had enlisted in the army, so she said. Her complaint was listened to, and she was assured that Secretary Lincoln would do what he could in the case.

At 12:30 o'clock President Arthur, together with Collector Spaulding and Secretary Lincoln, went on 'change. Long before that hour all business had been suspended, and the immense hall and corridors filled to overflowing with persons of both sexes. The crowd, the bulk of which was made up by brokers, settling clerks, and their friends, enjoyed itself as great crowds do, and a great deal of amusement was extracted from the President and his party. The President and Messrs. Lincoln and Spaulding were escorted in by a committee, consisting of Congressmen elect R. L. Dunham, J. H. French, W. B. Walker, and C. L. Hutchinson. The entrance of the party was the signal for a terrific storm of cheers and applause, which seemed to rather unnerve the President. When order was restored and the President had been introduced by Mr. French, the former said, "Gentlemen, I thank you for the warmth of the greeting. I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting so many of the representative business men of this magnificent city. I shall always recall with pleasure the warmth and cordiality with which I have been welcomed. I leave with you my best wishes for your future prosperity and welfare."

Cries of "Bob," "Bob Lincoln," "Where's Abe's son?" "Oh, Lincoln!" brought out the Secretary of War, who spoke as follows: "Gentlemen: I need no introduction to a Chicago audience. As a citizen of Chicago I thank you cordially for your reception to-day of the President of the United States. For the last two years I have been trying to persuade him that Chicago is the place for the world, and I am sure you have done more for this reception to convince him of that fact than I have by my two years' argument."

The party were met on leaving 'change by Mr. Edison Keith, and by him were conducted to the rooms of the Union League, where an informal reception was tendered him. Those present were mostly members of the club and a few of their friends.

A general reception was given the President in the parlors of the Grand Pacific hotel to-day. From 8 o'clock the parlors were thrown open and an enormous crowd of people began to stream toward the place where the President stood ready to receive.

During the first hour he was shaking hands at the rate of fifty to the minute, but at the end of that time his hands were sore, and he contented himself with simply bowing to the visitors as they passed before him.

Fully 10,000 people paid their respects. At 11:30 o'clock President Arthur, accompanied by Judge Rollins, chartered a special train of the Pennsylvania railway and proceeded to Washington.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—President Arthur and party occupied boxes at McVicker's theater last night and were treated to a performance of the play "The Hunchback." During the performance Miss Morton presented the President with a costly floral tribute, which he received very graciously, bowing alternately to the donor and to the cheering audience. As the play progressed, a number of acquaintances of the President called upon him in his box. At the close of the performance most of the audience remained to catch a glimpse of the presidential party as it passed between lines of people clapping their hands.

President Arthur passed the forenoon quietly at his hotel, receiving a few callers. At 2:30, accompanied by several members of the reception committee, he appeared on the trading floor of the chamber of commerce, where he met with a splendid ovation. Fully 4,000 persons were on the floor and in the galleries, and the appearance of the President was the signal for a roll of continuous cheering, lasting several minutes. He was introduced by Vice President French as the chief magistrate of the nation enjoying the greatest prosperity ever known in the history of the world.

President Arthur then said: "Gentlemen—I thank you for the warm and cordial reception. I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting so many of the representative business men of this magnificent city. I shall always recall with pleasure the warmth and cordiality with which I have been welcomed, and leave you with my best wishes for your future prosperity and welfare."

Secretary Lincoln said that he had been endeavoring for two years to convince the President that Chicago was the center of the trading floor, and his magnificent reception to-day would prove an argument he could not withstand.

At 1 o'clock the President held a reception at the Union League club, and at 2 o'clock sat down to a dinner at the Calumet club, tendered by the Illinois commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Judge Hooley's Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—An effort was made to see Judge Hooley to-day with regard to the statement published that he would withdraw from the democratic ticket in Ohio, but he could not be seen. His physician, Dr. Bartholow, was then called upon, and he said with emphasis, "It is right and proper that such a statement should be promptly contradicted. I should like you to say that Judge Hooley is a candidate for the governorship of Ohio, and that he will resume his canvass in a short time. Just as soon as I consider the situation of the country to be such as to actively re-enter the fight. There is no use in trying to see Judge Hooley. I have given positive directions that he be kept in absolute repose and quiet. I do not wish it to be understood that he cannot talk and go out. He can, but as there is no necessity for exertion, I believe that he should run no risks."

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Franco-Chinese Situation—A French Scout-Master for Batavia—Alfonso En Route to Paris.

London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company says that the newspapers of that city demand of the government that it shall explain the real situation of affairs connected with the Tonquin difficulty. It is stated also that the French government will probably be provoked to consider the relations between China and France. The general impression is that France has now gone too far for retreat.

A dispatch to the Standard from Hong Kong states that the reported crossing of the frontier of Tonquin by the Chinese troops has as yet been unconfirmed. War, however, is considered at Hong Kong as certain to ensue unless the French government fully recognize the suzerainty of China in Annam. The police are in possession of facts which show a revival of fanatical activity in this city. All the noted rendezvous of the prominent Irish agitators have again been placed under strict police surveillance.

The National says that the report that efforts will be made to rescue O'Donnell, who shot Carey, upon his arrival here from Cape Town, the police authorities have adopted extra precautionary measures to prevent any such attempt.

Prof. Fabry, who has made a study of the subject of volcanic eruptions, and who is considered an authority in such matters, predicts that another earthquake will take place on the island of Iceland on the fifteenth of October.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Count of Paris has arrived here. The Temps reports that the Count of Chambord left 60,000,000 francs, which are to be divided between the Duke of Parma and the Count of Bardi.

The National says that the reason to believe that there will be a French naval demonstration on the Chinese coast.

LYONS, Sept. 5.—At the banquet given to United States Ministers Norton and Sargent yesterday several of the speakers expressed their belief that the United States should adopt the principle of free trade, and conclude a treaty of commerce with France on that basis.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—The Fremdenblatt states that the Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to the Count de Paris was purely personal, and entirely devoid of political significance.

GOETZ, Sept. 5.—It is stated that orders have been issued prohibiting political meetings here. This course, it is said, was prompted by a communication from the French government.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—King Alfonso has taken occasion several times during his journey to take the Frenchmen whom he has met to the sole object of his proposed visit to Germany is to witness the military maneuvers, and that Spain has no idea of adopting an aggressive policy.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Sept. 5.—King Alfonso has arrived here and was received with enthusiasm by the populace. He will remain to-day for Paris. The queen will return to San Lido.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5.—A central relief committee has been formed here to collect subscriptions for the sufferers by the Java eruptions, under the presidency of the Prince of Orange. The king has formally indorsed the objects of the committee. A fair will be held on the exhibition grounds at Amsterdam for the same object.

LIMA, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Diario Oficial from Chila, says: An engagement took place at Calca on Aug. 25, between a body of Montoneros and a Peruvian force under Col. Duarte. Twenty of the Montoneros were killed and many were wounded.

AGRA, Sept. 5.—And-Magay disorders broke out at Bedja to-day, and troops were called on to restore order. A conflict arose between a mob of peasants and a troop of horsemen, and the latter were obliged to retreat for non-resistance. The mob then attacked a body of infantry, and several persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

Lord Coleridge.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 5.—Lord Coleridge is at his hotel this morning. At 1:30 p. m. he will take a sail down the bay on the revenue steamer Dams, accompanied by the Portland bar and invited guests. This evening he will receive at the hotel. On Thursday he leaves for Boston.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 5.—The revenue cutter Dallas was placed at the disposal of the United States Fish Commission, where it was to be used for the purpose of catching and preserving a large number of fish.

Southern Editorial Excursions.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 5.—Some of the editorial excursions to Louisville and Cincinnati will start to-night by the Illinois Central railway, and the remainder to-morrow morning by the Mobile and Ohio road, all meeting at Milan, Tenn. Thence they go to Louisville, where they will arrive on Friday morning. The party numbers about ninety editors and sixty ladies.

The Loophole of the Anti-Chinese Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, to-day granted a writ of habeas corpus to Li Ho, a Chinaman, returnable to-morrow. The petition sets forth that he is a native of Hong Kong, and therefore a British subject. He arrived by the last steamer from China, and asked permission to come ashore.

The Wreck Near Indian Harbor.

HALIFAX, Sept. 5.—Nothing relative to the wreck near Indian harbor has been received since yesterday. Divers were expected to arrive there to-day. If the water should be rough boats cannot approach the scene of the wreck. Indian harbor is about eighteen miles from the nearest telegraph office.

Knights Templar in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The Atlantic club, of Baltimore, comprising Maryland commandery, No. 1, the Columbia commandery, of Washington, arrived from the west this morning. They will remain here until to-morrow morning.

A Heartless Canard.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 5.—The reported railroad accident, in which it was said that eight or nine soldiers of the Grayville company, which has been in camp in this city, were killed and a number wounded, is a canard.

The Wrong Road.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—At the office of the Louisville, Evansville, and St. Louis Railway company, it is stated, that the accident reported as occurring on that road was not on their line, but on the Cairo division of the Wabash road.

Death on the R. C.

ASHLAND, PA., Sept. 5.—J. C. Noonan, superintendent of public schools, was run over and killed by a north bound train near Mahanoy City last night.

Canadian Postal Convention.

OTTAWA, ONT., Sept. 5.—The Dominion government have concluded a postal convention with Belgium, through M. Janssen, the Belgian consul general.

DISTANT DAKOTA.

Laying the Corner Stone of the Capitol of a Great Territory.

Mr. Villard and His Party Join in the Imposing Ceremonies.

BISMARCK, DAK., Sept. 5.—The procession was to form at 8 o'clock to march to the capitol grounds, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone of Dakota's capitol was announced to take place. At that early hour the streets were already filled with decorated carriages and wagons. Fully 3,000 persons were assembled. The Villard party were taken possession of and escorted to the grounds, where no time was lost in preliminaries. Gov. Ordway, in assembling President Villard and his guests, said that upon him, as the executive of Dakota, devolved the agreeable duty of welcoming them to Bismarck, the capital of Dakota, the largest and most prosperous territory in the union. All true Dakotians, the speaker continued, recognize you and your co-workers as their guides and benefactors in opening up a way that has enabled them to transform these unbroken prairies into productive farms and busy marts of trade. For more than twenty years the capital remained at Yankton, in the extreme southwestern portion of the territory, within sight of Nebraska, and within an hour's ride of the western boundary lines of Iowa and Minnesota. The refusal of the last congress to divide or admit Dakota compelled the legislative assembly and executive to meet the requirements which a population of half a million of people would impose upon them. Provision was therefore made for the erection and completion of ten penal, charitable, and educational institutions, so located that nearly 150,000 square miles, would receive the benefit of those absolutely necessary institutions. The promised conditions having been complied with, the capital commission, on the second day of June, 1883, located permanently the site of the capitol on the territory of Dakota upon the commanding site where we now stand. Work was commenced Aug. 25, 1883, and has progressed without interruption until we are now prepared to lay the corner stone of the building, and which you are now going to celebrate the skill of the artisan, the wisdom, fidelity, and economy of those who projected it. In the name, therefore, of the citizens of Bismarck, donors and people of the territory of Dakota, who are to be the recipients of this imposing temple devoted to legislation, I have now the honor to invite you, President Villard, and you, Judge Cooke, whom we all recognize as the Alpha and Omega of the great national enterprise, the completion of which you are now going to celebrate, to assist in placing the corner stone of the capitol of Dakota.

Mr. Villard responded as follows: "The fortunes of the corporations over which I have the honor to preside are so absolutely identified with the prosperity of Dakota that we need feel interested in every step in her progress. It is the source of no ordinary satisfaction to be permitted to conduct the extraordinary host which accompanies me on this march across the continent to this beautiful prairie of your territory. My guests were informed in advance that they would see wonderful sights along our line of progress through the territory, but I believe I reflect the sentiment of all when I say that what they have seen has far exceeded their expectations. They share with me the conviction that a great and immeasurable future lies before this territory, and they join with me in sincere wishes for its welfare. We are proud to participate in this auspicious event, and I feel personally and particularly honored that it is my good fortune to be permitted to assist in laying this corner stone."

Will you, Mr. Governor, express to the citizens of Bismarck, the heartiest thanks for the generous hospitality that we have received since we entered the territory. Allow me to add one more word on behalf of the representatives of my native land. They, I am assured, feel particularly proud to have as guests at this ceremony in a town that bears the name of the greatest of living German statesmen, and I am sure I feel particular pride in having been permitted to give them this opportunity.

Gov. Ordway next presented the German minister, Baron von Eisenacker, with an address of welcome from the citizens of Bismarck in honor of the German chancellor, for whom the city is named.

The baron said: "Mr. Governor—I accept this token of esteem from the German chancellor with deep gratitude. I am glad to be here to participate in this memorable occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol of the principality whose name your capital bears. I can only add that I wish to the city of Bismarck, the capital of your territory, that it will make its name sound in your land as highly as the name of its godfather sounds in the land of the German emperor."

Hon. William M. Evans was introduced and spoke briefly.

There were calls for Gen. Grant, and that distinguished guest stepped to the front and spoke briefly.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is with some reluctance that I respond to your request. As you are aware from your reading, when I get to talking before a crowd I scarcely know when to quit. (Laughter.) I am sure, were I stop and tell you of my feelings and the rights I have seen, the train would not get off on time. I never set foot in Dakota until yesterday. I had heard much of your country but I was not prepared to see what my own eyes have witnessed. With Mr. Evans I predict for you a prosperous future.

Remarks were also made by Hon. Carl Schurz, who was warmly received; Mr. Billings, Hon. Carter Harrison, and Secretary Teller.

Mr. Villard then introduced Sitting Bull, whose speech was translated to the assembly by thousands by the government interpreter. With a few more words Mr. Villard closed the ceremonies, and he and his guests departed.

Mr. Villard train crossed the river to Mandan, where another handsome welcome was extended.

When the box was ready to be placed in its receptacle Gov. Ordway invited those present to deposit anything they wished to in the box. Mr. Barclay put in a small sheet of paper, and many gentlemen put in their cards. Ex-Secretary Evans remarked, "This is leaving our cards on posterity" whereupon those surrounding him laughed. The good humor was heightened when Mr. Evans said to a German guest, who asked him to put his card with his own in the box, "Oh, they will know that we called together."

ASTORIA, OREG., Sept. 5.—The steamer Queen of the Pacific, with a section of the Villard party aboard, reached yesterday afternoon on Clatsop spit, inside the bar of the Columbia river. Fears are entertained for the safety of the vessel as she grounded at high tide. The Pacific Coast Steamship company offers \$50,000 to the tugboats to pull her off.

The passengers are still on board, as they are unable at present to get them off. News has just been received that a steamer belonging to the same company is grounded in the Columbia river at Martin's Island.

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Railway Riding for a Song.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—The only new feature in the railway war which was developed here yesterday was the meeting late last evening by the Ohio and Mississippi railway company of the \$1.50 rate to Cincinnati, and the \$1 to Louisville. Incoming trains by the air line from Louisville and Cincinnati were crowded full, many passengers being without seats. Four extra coaches were sent to Louisville by the air line on Monday night, and the same number were sent last night. The Ohio and Mississippi will probably have a rush to-day. Scalpers are selling tickets to Cincinnati for \$1.25, and to Louisville for \$1.00. They predict that the regular rate will drop to 50c. before the end of the week, and that other lines will be forced into the fight. Just how it will be brought about nobody seems to be able to tell.

It was stated last night that the Ohio and Mississippi road will meet the Cincinnati cut, and were selling tickets to that point for \$1.50. This statement was made on what was considered good authority, but it proved to have been incorrect. The Ohio and Mississippi road still charges \$5.50 to Cincinnati, but has met the St. Louis cut. The air line positively asserts that it is not paying commissions to scalpers, and that the reports that brokers are discounting the cut rates must, therefore, be untrue. The Vandalla has not yet entered the fight, and there are at present no indications that they will do so.

The Hazing Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 5.—The court martial has acquitted Naval Cadet S. B. Winram, charged with hazing. The trial of Cadet A. Campbell began this afternoon. The testimony commencing at 2:30. Naval Cadet William Preston Eyre, fourth class, testified: We were required to drill in both room by some of third class; do not remember all of them; they appointed a cadet of fourth class as captain; he gave orders; we executed orders; I think accused was present on this occasion; I do not remember that.

Cadet Clare B. Bird testified that the prisoner did not order Mr. Galloway to take a coin by mouth from the basin of water. He was sure of this (this contradicts Mr. Galloway's story, who says that Mr. Campbell ordered him to take a coin from the basin), as (Mr. Bird) was there when Mr. Galloway did take the coin out; knew who ordered Mr. G. to do so. It was not Mr. Campbell; do not think he was there at all.

Adjutant General J. A. B. Bowie was present and testified that Mr. Brockenridge was confined to his bed with typhoid fever, and would not be able to testify this week. The court admitted this as sufficient so far as Brockenridge's inability to be present was concerned, but stated that the question was whether the defense regarded his testimony as necessary to their case and were unwilling to let the trial go on. The defense alleged that Brockenridge was one of their chief witnesses, and their position was then granted, the case being continued to the December term. The grand jury to-day found a true bill against Jas. Nutt for the killing of N. L. Duke.

The Democratic Canvass in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 5.—The democratic state central committee were in secret session from an early hour last evening to 12:30 o'clock this morning, discussing matters pertaining to the campaign. They decline to make any statement regarding the business under consideration. Further than that it was an expression of general views. A feature of the meeting was a worthy encounter between the chairman, Mr. D. R. Paige, and the correspondent of the Commercial-Gazette, of Cincinnati, concerning an item in the paper to the effect that Mr. Hooley would withdraw from the ticket. All the members of the committee deny the truth of this report.

Horrible Death of a Brakeman.

NORRISTOWN, PA., Sept. 5.—Arthur McAvoy, a brakeman on the North Penn division of the Reading railroad, met with a horrible death this morning at Lansdale. He fell between the cars of a moving freight train, but in his descent caught a piece of projecting iron, by means of which he was enabled to hold fast. In this position he was dragged for nearly 200 yards, when his foot caught in a frog and he was compelled to let go, the foot being wedged in the frog. The wheels passed over his legs, completely crushing the bones and stripping off some of the flesh. He died soon afterward.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 5.—The senate this morning passed a resolution that if the house concur, the appropriation committee be ordered to report an appropriation bill providing for members' pay up to and including Sept. 10, and to report no other appropriation bills until the apportionment bills are passed. A similar resolution was offered in the house, but declined on the ground that it was not being resolution day. It will be offered again at the proper time. The house sent to the proper committee a resolution to adjourn on the fourteenth instant.

Excited Veterans Wounding Each Other in a Sham Battle.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5.—The feature of the Grand Army encampment at Princeton Junction to-day was the sham battle in the afternoon. In the excitement of the fight the veterans became reckless and used their weapons at dangerously close quarters. As a result a large number of men received slight wounds. Thirteen had to apply to the surgeon for aid. Most of these were able to be around as soon as their wounds were dressed, but three or four were confined to the hospital. None of the wounds are dangerous.

New York Greenbackers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 5.—In the greenback state convention to-day George O. Jones, of Albany, was nominated for secretary of state, but declined. Rev. Thomas K. Beecher was then nominated for that office by acclamation; Louis A. Post, of New York, was nominated for attorney general by acclamation; G. L. Halsey, of Utica, was unanimously nominated for comptroller; Julian Wines, of Albany county, for treasurer, and Edwin A. Stillman, of Ontario county, for state engineer.

Seamen in Perilous Position.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Sept. 5.—The mail steamer Curlew reports that an unknown brigantine was thrown ashore near Cape Race. Some of her crew were visible on a cliff, waving for assistance. The Curlew lowered a boat, but failed to effect a rescue, owing to the heavy sea. The brigantine was then abandoned, and the ship's crew left to look for the shipwrecked crew last night.

The Manhattan.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 5.—The revenue steamer Manhattan, concerning whose safety some anxiety was felt at the Treasury department, arrived at Eastport Sunday morning, having been conveyed from the Gut of Canso by the cutter Woodbury. Hon. E. W. Clark, chief of the revenue marine division of the Treasury department, was a passenger on the Manhattan.

Lines from Lynchburg.

Incendiary Attempts—The Condition of Opening of Schools—Notes.

Special Dispatch.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Sept. 5.—Two more attempts were made last night to fire our city, both after 12 o'clock, and the one almost immediately after the other. Both were setting fire to stables in combustible portions of the city, and the first entirely destroyed the stable, but was extinguished by the fire company before any other damage was done. The last also practically destroyed the stables before extinguished. The city was of course in a state of alarm all night, and to detect the incendiaries seems almost impossible, although renewed vigilance is kept up both by our citizens and police.

The public schools of this city opened on Monday last, with the largest attendance ever before known of both colors on the first day. Our schools are in excellent condition, and immensely popular with our people.

The condition of this city and county held their convention yesterday at Campbell Court House, and made their nominations for the legislature. Capt. Chas. W. Strickland was nominated for the senate and Col. A. S. Grigsby and Hudson H. Perrow for the house. These nominations are considered by their party to be very strong, especially Capt. Strickland, who will no doubt get the full vote of republicans and readjusters in city and county.

The September term of Judge Latham's court convened Monday and the docket was a very full one. On yesterday the grand jury brought in as many as ten indictments for crimes of different magnitude, mostly against negroes.

The case of James Gouldman (white), charged some ten days ago with setting fire to the Norrell house stables, by which they were destroyed with danger to the whole city, was investigated, but the jury failed to find a bill of indictment, and Mr. Gouldman was discharged with public sentiment changed in his favor since the original arrest.

Parson John E. Massey was in the city yesterday on his way from Franklin county, where he spoke on Monday. Col. William E. Sims spoke in the same county, but there was no joint discussion.

Surveying a Railroad to the Yellowstone Park.

RAWLINS, WYO., Sept. 5.—It has developed that the railway survey which is being made across Wyoming to the Yellowstone park, beginning at Fort Washakie, is contracted for by John R. Bothwell, of New York. It is not known who his backers are, though it is reported that a London syndicate is behind him. It is also said that he is acting in the interest of the Union Pacific or Central Pacific railways. It is known that the Bothwell party have secured soda lakes, petroleum springs, and other large interests in this section. Col. William E. Massey is with the party, as well as Fort Washakie, and Dr. Groff is on the way to join them. The country that will be developed by this road is noted for its agricultural grazing land, as well as for timber, soda, coal, iron, and petroleum.

Crime in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 5.—At the inquest to-day on the body of Timothy Donovan, who, it is alleged, was killed by his wife, who beat him on the head with a hatchet, the jury returned a verdict of death from meningitis, the result of injuries inflicted by Mrs. Catherine Donovan. The woman had not been brought from prison, where she was held for a previous assault, and she will remain there to await trial.

The coroner's jury in the case of Edward J. Brooks, colored, who was shot and killed on Monday night by Patrick J. Malone, rendered a verdict to the effect that the shooting was done by Malone, and he was committed to prison.

Dakota Constitutional Convention.

ST. PAUL, DAK., Sept. 5.—The delegates to the constitutional convention assembled at noon yesterday. The meeting was called to order by John R. Gamble, of Yankton. The forty counties situated below the 46 parallel latitude were represented by 117 delegates out of 150 provided for in the call. Judge J. P. Kinder of the supreme court, administered the oath to the delegates. A. C. Mallette, of Watertown, was chosen temporary chairman and C. H. Winsor, of Sioux Falls, secretary. The committees were appointed.

Cadet Candidates Passed.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 5.—The following candidates have passed successful examinations for admission to the naval academy as naval cadets: Henry A. Allen, of Wisconsin; Levi C. Bertalotte, of Delaware; Creighton Churchill, of Missouri; Erle Edmundson, of Tennessee; Henry L. Guydon, of Texas; William G. McMillan, of New York; Edward P. Morgan, at large; Valentine H. Muller, of New York; James W. Sims, of Virginia; Eliot Snow, of Utah; Robert Stocker, of Minnesota.

The Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—In the supreme court to-day a decision was rendered in the suit of the Union Pacific Railway company vs. the Credit Mobilier of America, arising out of the building of the road by the Credit Mobilier under the Hoxie contract. The company sought to restrain the Credit Mobilier from prosecuting a suit at law to recover \$200,000 due, claiming fraud in the fulfillment of the contract. The full bench decided there was no constructive fraud, and enter judgment against the railway.

Result of a Brakeman's Sleep.

READING, PA., Sept. 5.—Two empty coal trains collided this morning near Big Dam. The cars were piled up in great confusion, and fifteen were thrown into the dam. The blockade caused a bad delay to all trains. The accident was due to the neglect of a brakeman, who fell asleep. Twelve cars were totally demolished, and a brakeman and conductor injured.

The Sluggers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The reports from St. Paul that representatives of Slade and Mitchell were to meet here to-night to renew negotiations for a fight are premature. They will probably reach here to-morrow.

OMAHA, Sept. 5.—The report that Mitchell and Slade are in Omaha training for a fight to take place here is a canard.

Beecher Lecturing in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The second lecture of Henry Ward Beecher in the Metropolitan temple last night on the subject "Government of the people by the people" was attended by 700 persons. The applause accorded the lecturer upon his entrance was enthusiastic.

A Pandora Box.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—Capt. Bourgeois, of the schooner Marie Henrietta, found an iron box in midocean on his voyage here. On the lid being pried open he escaped, causing the examiner to get out of the way, and no one will run the risk of examining the box any further.

A Defaulter With Friends.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, Sept. 5.—The defalcation of S. E. Kennedy, bookkeeper of the Commercial National bank, amounts to \$14,500. The bank has secured \$10,000 of this amount. The friends of Kennedy say they will make good the loss to the bank.

The Weather To-day.

For weather, nearly stationary temperature, northerly winds becoming variable, rising followed by falling barometer.

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 83°; 11 a. m., 78°; 3 p. m., 73°; 7 p. m., 65°; 11 p. m., 58°; maximum 76°; minimum 57°.

GOULD AND HIS GRABS.

The Boss Octopus Explains the Nature of His Stock Accumulations.

And Also Affords a Bird's-eye View of His Career from Boyhood.

Passing from the Cow Pens of His Father to Become the Champion Monopolist of the Age.

He Declares that He Has Got Beyond the Point Where He Wants More Money.

New York, Sept. 5.—Senators Blair and Call waited patiently for Mr. Jay Gould to appear before them this morning to testify as to the relations of capital and labor. A large audience was in attendance. As Mr. Gould delayed his appearance the committee heard statements from George W. Weston, a lawyer of this city, who appeared in opposition to the theories of Henry George and Mr. Moody. Just as the witness was beginning his testimony Mr. Gould entered. Mr. Weston merely stated that the tendency to monopolize land was not so great now as it was one hundred years ago in this country.

Mr. Gould then took the stand and on being sworn, Senator Blair requested him to give a history of his early life and first business adventures, and then go on and give the story of his progress to his present condition. Mr. Gould seemed to be somewhat staggered at the request, but turning with a smile toward the reporters he began in a low voice. "I was born," he said, at Roxbury, in Delaware county, Pa., this state, on the 27th of Feb., 1824. My parents had a small farm, and kept fifteen cows, which I assisted in tending. I attended a school about fifteen miles distant, and when I was about 14 years old obtained a situation in a neighboring village. I was much interested in mathematics, and used to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and study to 6, when the store was opened. I remained in the state for two years, when I made the acquaintance of a surveyor who was making a survey of Ulster county. He took me into his service at a salary of \$20 a month. I learned from my employer's credit was not very good, and I was to obtain no money for my work until the map was completed, so that I made sundials for the farmers at \$1 a piece to pay my running expenses. I made surveys after-ward of Pennsylvania. Other roads were purchased and connections were made to different parts.

Mr. Gould said that he had at this time passed the point where money making was an object, and his only idea was in carrying out the system to monopolize land, as he had done by combination. The lines now spread through Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian territory, Texas, Louisiana, and Mexico. There are central connections at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and New Orleans. All the constructions of this system of roads were completed last year and represented about 10,000 miles of road. The earnings of the lines, when he took possession of them, was about \$70,000 a month.

The earnings for the past month were \$550,000. In building up this system the southwest has been opened up and the country thrown open to civilization.

Mr. Gould said that he was a director in the Chicago and North-western, Chicago and Rock Island, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New York and New England, and several other smaller lines. Incidental to his railroad interests he had become largely interested in the telegraph business, which was on account of the intimate connection between the two industries. He was instrumental in starting the American Union, to make a competing line with the Western